

In North America, *Najas marina* is found infrequently in brackish or highly alkaline waters of the western United States, Texas, the Great Lakes states, and Florida (Haynes, 1979). Whether it is a native or a naturalized species is under question. After studying its distributional history, Wentz & Stuckey (1971) concluded that *N. marina* was introduced into the Ohio region, and fairly recent collections in Michigan (Near & Belcher, 1974), Wisconsin (Ross & Calhoun, 1951), and Illinois (Winterringer, 1966) seem to bear out this conclusion. Its occurrence in Indiana, therefore, is to be expected and indicates the further spread of this species in the Great Lakes region.—L. J. Davenport, *Ecology and Systematics Section, Department of Biology, The University of Alabama, University, AL 35486.*

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*GAURA ODORATA* LAG. (ONAGRACEAE) IN LOUISIANA.—Specimens from a small population of *Gaura* found in Lafayette were identified through the keys of Munz (1965) and Correll and Johnston (1970). Comparison with specimens borrowed from SMU confirms identification as *Gaura odorata* Lag., which can now be recorded from Louisiana. Lafayette Parish: rhizomatous perennial growing aggressively with *Cynodon dactylon* on uncemented square around telephone pole in parking lot on N. University Ave. near corner of Louise St., Lafayette, *Vincent 2310* (LAF), 18 Jun 1979.

The plants were observed to flower and produce fruit sporadically from March to October 1979 in spite of several mowings. They were vigorously producing new shoots in March 1980 and thus may persist and disperse in the area. Their presence in Lafayette marks a significant eastward range extension for the species, a native of Texas and adjacent Mexico that is rare in east Texas. Previously unreported from Louisiana, *G. odorata* was not included in the preliminary report on Louisiana Onagraceae by Ellis and Urbatsch (1979).

Duplicates are being sent to AC, GA, NCU, NLU, NO, SMU, and VDB.

I thank Dr. William F. Mahler for the loan of specimens.—*Karl A. Vincent, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504.*

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A NOTE ON FLOWER COLOR OF *WAHLENBERGIA LINARIOIDES* (LAM.) A. DC. IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA—A recent article by D. B. Ward (*Phytologia* 39: 1–12, 1978) includes a key for distinguishing the two known species of *Wahlenbergia* which occur within the state of Florida: *W. marginata* (Thunb.) A. DC. and *W. linarioides* (Lam.) A. DC. The key was adapted and expanded from a previous key and descriptions presented in an article by R. K. Godfrey (*SIDA* 1: 185, 1963). In both of these papers the flower color of *W. linarioides* is stated as blue.

During more than ten years of botanizing in the Pensacola area I have encountered *W. linarioides* at numerous sites along roadsides and in sandy pinewoods. All of the observed specimens have had white flowers. I have recently discussed this with R. K. Godfrey, and he, too, has seen primarily white-flowered specimens of *W. linarioides* in recent years. I conclude that current populations of *W. linarioides* in northwest Florida are predominantly white-flowered, and that if blue-flowered individuals exist they are rare indeed.

The fact that *W. linarioides* has white flowers makes it easy to distinguish in the field from *W. marginata*, which has blue flowers, and botanists collecting in northwest Florida should take note of this. The following white-flowered specimens of *W. linarioides* may be examined in the herbaria indicated: *Burkhalter* 3908 (UWFP), 6374 (UWFP, CAS).—*James R. Burkhalter, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32504.*

*BRACHYELETNUM ERECTUM* AND *TALINUM RUGOSPERMUM*, NEW SPECIES TO TEXAS AND NOTES ON *SCHOENOLIRION WRIGHTII*—The grass *Brachyeletnum erectum* (Schreb.) Beauv. is generally distributed throughout the eastern United States, including Oklahoma and Louisiana (Hitchcock, 1950; Gleason, 1968). It is not surprising therefore, that it occurs in eastern Texas. *Brachyeletnum erectum* was initially found in 1971 (*McCrary* 171 ASTC) and has since been collected from the same location (*Kyle* 40, Jun 1976 ASTC; *Nixon* 8723, Aug 1978 ASTC). Generally this species occurs in dry to moist wooded areas. We